CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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J. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Longer advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered in and not marked every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new every insertion.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cathcart, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Gen. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 57 7	3	
Saturday,	4 57 7	3	For July, 1838.
Sunday,	4 58 7	2	h. m.
Monday,	4 59 7	1	Full 7 9 3 morn.
Tuesday,	5 0 7	0	Last 14 2 4 morn.
Wednesday	5 0 7	0	New 21 3 6 morn.
Thursday,	5 1 6	59	First 29 13 30 alte.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 24th instant, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Courthouse in Charlotte the House and Lots, now occupied by Mr. [illegible], terms of sale nine months' credit, with approved security.

JOS. R. WILSON,
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

July 2, 1838. 1407

McDUFF

WILL, to in Charlotte 3 days to each week until the Fall Session commences, which will be the first of September.

For further particulars, enquire at the Mansion House.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

July 11, 1838. 406tf

Often Wanted!

WILLIAMS & BOYD inform their friends (and others too) that they have just received from New York another supply of

MEDICINES,

to expect more in a few days. They intend to sell at a small profit, and request all who need medicine to give them a trial. They tender their thanks to those who have encouraged them. They will receive in a short time another supply of the

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 405tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE received a full supply of fresh Medicines, Drugs, Paints, &c., embracing every article which will be called for in any [illegible]. The following are a few of the articles, some of which have never been offered here before:

Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague,
Swain's Panacea, Indian Panacea,
Irish Moss, Jayne's Indian Expt.
Leidy's Med'd. Sarsaparilla,
Dalbia's Ointment, Piperine,
Marshall's Syrup of Sarsaparilla,
do. Worm Syrup,
Leidy's Blood Pills, Carmine,
Jessups Powders, Isinglass,
Pellets do. Citrated Kali,
Soda do. Aromatic Salts,
Dent's Appt. Chamomile Pills,
Carpenter's Ext. Sarsaparilla,
do. Pink Root,
Ext. Iceland Moss,
Leidy's Rheumatic Liniment,
Nursing Bottles, Chloride of Soda,
Tooth Brushes, very fine,
Toilet Soap, Toilet Powders,
Thermometers, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.,

having a more complete assortment than is now found in the back country. I am determined to sell for less money than any other person in this country. Examine and you will find my prices in accordance with the above.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 405tf

To Coach-Makers.

TWO or THREE Journeymen Coach Makers would find employment here, if application be made soon. One body maker is wanted. None but those of sober habits need apply.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 4407

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Capt. John Freeman to the undersigned, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, in the Town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 26th of this instant, (being the Thursday of the County Court) all the property therein specified, consisting of valuable

Household Furniture,

among which is a quantity of

SILVER PLATE,

A Library of Books, Horse and Sulky, Mining & Surveying Instruments.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

July 4, 1838. 1407

From the Silk Culturist.

ANOTHER SILK COMPANY.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener, an early and ardent friend of silk culture, has obtained from the legislature of Maryland, a charter for a silk company to be known by the name of "The Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore," with a capital of $50,000, "for the purpose of establishing a *Silk Farm*, with a view to the growing of Mulberries, raising and manufacturing Silk Thread, Twist, and other Silk Goods," and invites the citizens of Baltimore to co-operate with him in carrying the object of the corporation into effect. From the following statement of facts, which he has submitted to their consideration, will be seen the opinion he entertains of the business in a pecuniary point of view, and which we hope will induce the capitalists of Baltimore to make the necessary investments. We hope, also, they will arouse individual enterprize, and stimulate to individual exertion, in behalf of the great cause of silk growing in the country.

From the most mature consideration which the subscriber has been able to give to the subject, he is of opinion that the first named sum will be amply sufficient to meet all the expenditures necessary to render the contemplated establishment one of profit. He has devoted several years of close application to the study of the Silk Culture, and he has had some little experience in some branches of it, and as the result of his studies and experiences, he honestly affirms, that he believes it to be the most lucrative of all human employments. Such being his opinion, he is solicitous to see its advantages entering at an early period to the citizens of Baltimore, in order that they may not be the last to avail themselves of the benefits of an enterprise so fruitful of individual promise, and so well calculated to further the public interest.

From his personal observation, he is induced to believe, that an acre of ground planted in the *Morus multicaulis*, will afford foliage sufficient to supply one million of worms with food during the entire feeding season; it is reduced to a certainty, that 3,000 worms will produce a pound of silk; thus the subscriber believes to be an average sufficiently large to cover all casualties, as less than 2,500 worms have made a pound of raw silk. If then 3,000 worms will make 1 pound, so will one million make 333⅓ pounds, and this quantity, as raw silk sells at $6 per pound, would give $1,333 33⅓, as the gross value of an acre in the Silk Culture.

A most important advantage resulting from the feeding with the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis*, arises from the fact of their being nine or ten times larger than those of the White Italian mulberry, (the variety heretofore considered the best,) which consequently nearly in that proportion, lessens the expense of gathering leaves and feeding worms. This will appear obvious when it is considered, that it requires no more labor to pluck one of the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis*, than it does one of the White Italian; that while the former provides sustenance for 9 or 10 worms, the latter will only serve one, so that an immense saving is effected both in the collection and feeding of the foliage. It is worthy of note too, that the silk worm not only delights in the foliage of the Morus multicaulis, but that the silk made from it, in *lustre* and *elasticity*, is equal to any ever grown. Nor should the fact be omitted, that owing to nearly all the leaf of this species of mulberry being eatable, the accumulation of vegetable offal is so trifling that the worms can be fed with much more cleanliness, their health and comfort better promoted, and the danger of disease from foetid atmosphere, thereby greatly decreased, if not entirely obviated. Owing to the facts just stated, much fewer laborers are required to feed any given number of worms, and the subscriber is convinced that not more than one third the number of hands required to feed with the White Italian mulberry, is requisite where the Morus multicaulis is used. He believes that two women and 5 children will be found sufficient to supply the number of worms that can be fed on an acre of foliage.

The facts mentioned above, are deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the statement below which the subscriber submits as the nearest approximation to the probable profits of the business that he can make. He contemplates cultivating 20 acres, and will, therefore, make his statement conform thereto.

Calculation showing the probable receipts and expenditures arising from 20 acres in the Silk Culture.

RECEIPTS.

For sale of 4,668⅔ lbs. Raw Silk, raised on 20 acres in the culture, at $4 per pound, being at the rate of 333⅓ lbs. to the acre,		$25,686 66⅔
From which deduct as		
EXPENDITURES.		
For wages of 20 women 6 weeks during the feeding season, at $3 per month	360 00	
For board of the above, 6 weeks, at $2 per week,	240 00	
For wages of 20 other women 5 weeks, at $3 per month,	75 00	
For board of the above, 5 weeks, at $2 per week	200 00	
For wages of 100 children, between 7 and 10 years of age, 4 weeks, at $1 per week each,	400 00	
For board of the above, 4 weeks, at $1½ per week,	600 00	
For expense of reeling, &c.	1000 00	
For interest on capital, say $20,000, at 6 per cent.	1200 00	
For contingences,	5000 00	
		8,805 00
Supposed net profit on 20 acres,		$17,881 66⅔

The above statement, after deducting $5,000 for contingences, shows nearly 90 per cent. profit; this arises, as the subscriber has before shown, from the cocoons converted into *raw silk*, and it may be proper to state, that all such portions of the product of the farm as might be made into sewing silk, would yield nearly 50 per cent. more profit, $3 per pound in *additional* value, at the minimum price, being imparted to the commodity by the process making in the aggregate an increase of $20,000, while that of the expenses is but $11,504, which leaves in favor of sewing silks, $8,384, which is within a fraction of 50 per cent, as before premised.

With regard to markets for the sale of raw silk, or sewing silk, the subscriber would remark that they are abundant at home and abroad, and in England, whose impediments of climate will ever prevent her from becoming a silk grower, American raw silk will not only command a ready sale, but an advance of 2s. 6d. per pound in price over those of India, while in our own country, the manufacturers give from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. more for them.

The subscriber would be able next spring to put out ten acres of the Morus multicaulis, which would enable the Company to realize one half of the above profits in 1839; the whole in 1840; and from the orchard they would then have, if desirable, the number of acres might be increased to a hundred, without any additional expenditure for trees, such are the facilities of propagation afforded by the tree.

In the above the subscriber has put nothing down as profits accruing from the sale of trees, though he believes that several thousand dollars annually might be realized from that source for six or seven years.

From Waldie's Journal of Belles Lettres.

Judge Hopkinson.—We present our readers with an American anecdote, from the pen of a valued correspondent, respecting the composition of "Hail Columbia," by Judge Hopkinson, which will be new to most of our subscribers.

Mr. Editor.—Though you are aware that the Hon. Judge Hopkinson is the author of Hail Columbia, you may not know the circumstances under which it was written. I have heard the history of the song more than once, and hope that it may find a place of record in some corner of your "Journal," and be rescued from oblivion.

In the year 1798, when patriotic feeling pervaded the country, and when there were several parties in the field, Mr. Fox, a young player, who was more admired for his vocal than histrionic powers, called one morning upon his friend, Mr. H. and after stating that the following evening had been appointed for his benefit, and expressing great fear for the result, as not a single box had been taken, begged his friend to do something in his behalf.

"If," said Fox, "you write me some patriotic verses to the tune of the President's March, I feel sure of a full house. Several of the people about the theatre have attempted it; but they have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done, yet I think you may succeed." Mr. H. consented to make a trial, and requested Fox to call in the evening to judge of the result.

Mr. Hopkinson retired to his study, and in a short time wrote the first verse and chorus, which were submitted to Mrs. Hopkinson, who sang them to a piano accompaniment, and proved the measure and music to be compatible and in keeping. In this way the second and other verses were written, and when Fox returned in the evening, he received with delight the song as it now stands. The following morning small handbills and placards announced that Mr. Fox would sing a new patriotic song, &c.

The theatre was crowded; the song was sung, and received with rapture; it was repeated eight times, and again *encored*, and when sung the *ninth* time, the whole audience stood up and joined in the chorus. Night after night Hail Columbia cheered the visiters of the theatre, and in a few days it was the universal song of the boys in the streets from one end of the city to the other. Nor was the distinguished author of this truly national song—a song which met the entire approbation of all parties of the day—forgotten. The street in which he resided was on one occasion crowded, and Hail Columbia broke on the stillness of midnight from five hundred patriotic voices. R.

A DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.

A singular duel is mentioned by the London Court Journal, that was fought at Strasburg, between a French and a German lady, about a young miniature painter. The combatants met, pistol in hand and each attended by a female second. The German was furious, and insisted on fighting muzzle to muzzle; but the French-woman, regulating her conduct by the advice of her second stood out for 25 paces. They fired together, and missed. The German then insisted on their approaching and firing until either fell. The seconds, however, now interposed and declaring that the laws of honor were satisfied, took away the pistols, and the affair ended; but without any apology. The fair French woman, before leaving the ground, handsomely professed herself not actuated by any personal hostility; "she had thought it due to honor to take a shot with the German, but now that the affair was at an end, the lady was welcome to the miniature painter, whom she had forbidden her presence that very morning." The German was a baroness, and the French woman a lady of rank.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Guilty or not Guilty.—Not long since an Irishman was carried before a Court in Boston to be tried on a criminal charge. The clerk asked him in the usual form—"Guilty or not guilty." "Zounds," replied the prisoner, "do you think I will tell you, *that's what you have to try.*"

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

To Henry Clay, Esq.—Letter II.

Sir—Among the subjects to which I have proposed to invite your attention, you will naturally expect me to assign the first place in order and importance, to that which is "first and last and midst" in the minds of men. I speak, of course, of a Bank of the United States. Its claim to this distinction must be admitted, though, by me, reluctantly. I do not deny its importance, whether as presenting a question of political economy; of mere fiscal convenience; or of constitutional law; or of political philosophy. In each of these aspects, it is a subject of high interest. But as an element in this discussion, it is of little moment. To say this; and to explain how it is, that, with my conviction of its unconstitutionality, and mischievous political tendencies strengthened by time and experience, I am yet disposed to pass it by, is my purpose in adverting to it here. Whenever called into discussion, it must be a theme of never-ending strife between me and its advocates. But it is not in a spirit of strife that I address myself to you, and I would therefore remove it from between us. It is like the fabled shield of gold and silver. It has two faces. You look on one; I on the other. Let us not dispute about it, but bear with me candidly, I pray you, while I invite you, for a moment, to change with me our points of view. Even this I do reluctantly: but the distempered condition of the public mind demands it.

You may, perhaps, doubt the sincerity of one, who, professing to be a strict States Right man, of the Anti-Bank school, approaches the subject in this quiet temper. But what right have I to press it upon you particularly? Where is the man of light and leading among us, to whose *principles* we might look as a security against the incorporation of a new Bank of the United States? Is Martin Van Buren that man? What are his principles? Who knows them? Shall we find them in the history of the Missouri restriction, and the Cumberland Turnpike gates? Shall we find them in his readiness to discover in the Constitution an authority to do whatever men in power may want to do, and a convenient prohibition to do whatever they may happen to want not to do? Maintaining, as you do, Sir, the construction put by the Supreme Court, on the words "necessary and proper," would you not blush to contend with his parasites (a) that that which is altogether constitutional when Congress chooses to do it, is palpably and grossly unconstitutional, and that to contend for the contrary, is a damnable heresy, so soon as Congress chooses not to do it; that precisely such a Bank as Andrew Jackson might have thought necessary and proper, would have been constitutional, and that any other imaginable bank was unconstitutional? To such politicians, the Constitution is what the Bible is to devout Catholics;—just what Popes and Councils make it. If this be principle, Mr. Van Buren may have something about him deserving the name; but the value of such principles as a security for the rights of a minority, I am at a loss to discover.

And here, Sir, permit me to say, that it is only in this point of view I consider the sacred and immutable character of the Constitution as a thing of very great political importance. I have small respect for the scruples of him who habitually stickles for a literal construction in regard to particulars in which the Constitution might be changed, without in the least affecting the rights or interests of any man. As a regulator of the operations of the Government, as a mere guide in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, it prescribes nothing, that might not, as well, have been left to be moulded by the Government itself according to experience of its necessities and convenience. As a safeguard of the rights of minorities, as a measure of the extent, to which they have given their consent to be bound by the will of a majority; without which consent, on the principles of our institutions, they would not be bound at all;—here it is that the inviolable sanctuary of the Constitution is important. To us, who are, by our position, doomed to be ever in a minority, it is our sole security. To us, it is the charter of our rights; our place of refuge; the ark of our salvation. To another part of the Union it is but an instrument of rule. They know its value as such. To them it is wealth and prosperity. To us it is but security. To them it is Commerce, and Manufactures, and Flocks and Herds innumerable. To us it is but the one Ewe Lamb, which was the poor man's all.—They who administer it for their advantage and profit, may see no reason why it might not change with circumstances and occasions. To us it only promises security, and for us it must be immutable, or it is nothing. Others can never know its value to those to whom it affords nothing else but a pledge of safety to the little it has not taken away. The last man whom I should expect to understand and appreciate this, is Martin Van Buren.

(a) See Mr. Wall's speech on the Sub-Treasury.

Shall we return then to General Harrison, who, many years ago, thanked his stars that they had cast his lot beyond the Ohio, and "out of reach of Virginia politics and Virginia negroes?" (b) But in God's name, what is General Harrison, that he should be President of these United States? A Hero!! Another Hero!!! Pity that Lord Byron had not thought to put him on his list. A Hero!!!!! Well, we are to seek safety again under the arm of a military chieftain. If this is not his recommendation, what is it? But for the battles of Tippecanoe and the Thames, (and you know, sir, what merit there was in the one, and to whom the credit of the other belongs,) who would not as soon have thought of him for Pope as President? The Queen of England might as well make Lord Wellington Archbishop of Canterbury. And why is he thought of? Why dragged from obscurity? Why is the thick darkness of his mind broken up, and the heavy slumber of his faculties disturbed by this unseasonable dawn of glory? Why, but that the marvellous success of Andrew Jackson has disclosed a secret not before suspected, which, to all such as want a tyrant or a fool, recommends a military man as most like to catch the favor of the servile herd who worship power and bow to its insignia?—What is he but a man, who, with a few grains more of understanding, might have half enough to know that he has not the one-hundredth part of what should qualify him for the station he aspires to? Who has caught him up, and besotted him with flattery, to make him the tool of the comedy? Let him go to sleep again like Christopher Sly, and sleep himself sober, and wake up the *clerk of a county court.*—Strange that the people of Ohio, who recommend him to us as President, can find no worthier employment for him? Heroes must be plenty there!

Shall we turn to Mr. Rives? He swears by Mr. Madison—and Mr. Madison opposed the Bank in '92, and chartered it in '15. Mr. Rives has great faith, too, in the oracles of Mr. Jefferson's wisdom. But his breach with his quondam friend, and illustrious grandson, is not irreparable; and when once that is reconciled, he may again have access to the modern Herculaneum, from whence may be drawn, at any time, a manuscript suited to any emergency. Mr. Rives was never any thing but as an appendage to some great man—the echo of the dead, or the shadow of the living.—When an echo or a shadow sets up for itself, what is it?

Shall we turn to Judge White? Who asks this question? None but they who supported Mr. Van Buren against him.—But what can we do with Judge White?—Let him go to Knoxville, and there enact Cato at Utica. He is not suited to the times. Cæsar and Pompey are the men. What could we do with a man of his absurd honesty, and unfashionable opinions, and unchangeable principles? Let him go! Aye, let him go, *and carry with him the respect and veneration of all men.* Their votes are not for him—*but he will have their confidence and their prayers.* He has mine. God bless him.

Shall we turn to Mr. Calhoun, the political Tiresias—once a States Right man, and twice a Consolidationist? Why, it is but yesterday that he was the warm and steady advocate of a Bank; and, strange to tell, he only deserted the cause of the Bank when he deserted us! He surely did not mean to lend his countenance to Ritchie's idea, that none are true States Right men who do not belong to the spoils party, and that all others are bought by the Banks.—But there is a sort of transcendentalism about Mr. Calhoun's political philosophy, which is beyond our comprehension. It is of the school of Kant, and we are to be whipped and set on the dunce block, because we cannot understand how an increase of patronage infers a diminution of influence—how the power of the Executive is to be curtailed by investing the President with the absolute control of the whole monetary system of the country—how his means of rewarding his partizans are to be curtailed by making him the greatest money holder and money broker in the world, operating with an annual income equal to the whole of Rothschild's capital—and, above all, how it is that Mr. Calhoun's coincidence with the Administration in approving a single proposition which they have themselves deserted, should engage his uniform support to the men themselves and all their measures. Is it not amazing! States Right men have all along agreed to differ among themselves on the Bank question. The most thorough going Nullifiers have been Bank men—and they were far more intolerant of us than we of them. No body can have forgotten how Mr. McDuffie was in the habit of heaping his party, and scornfully declaring that he would not condescend to argue the constitutional question with them. He stands where he did, and Mr. Calhoun cannot afford to quarrel with one of whose sub-

(b) General Harrison can hardly have forgotten the somewhat gross retort which this remark provoked from old Tom Claiborne of Brunswick, then in Congress with the General.

ordination of the heart (a feeling which does him honor,) to his early patron, he feels secure. But Mr. Preston is denounced for holding the same opinions he has always held. Is Mr. Calhoun one of those who can "bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne?" Yet Mr. Calhoun saw no inconsistency in himself when he was a Bank man and a States Right man. Even now, in making confession of his sins, he does not put that on the list—on the contrary, he explains and justifies. "The Government," he says, "had treated Bank paper as money, and so made it money, and so changed the Constitution, and so gave itself a power to create a Bank. Then comes the President in his omnipotence, and refuses to treat Bank paper as money, and so changes the Constitution back again, and so takes away the power to create a Bank." This is his argument. Well, now it seems (and you have my thanks for it, sir,) the Government again treats Bank paper, as every body else treats it—that is, according to Mr. Calhoun—as money, and, by consequence, the Constitution is again changed, and by consequence, the power to create a bank is restored. This is Mr. Calhoun's conclusion; not mine. It is above me. I can never understand how, if another man is bound to deliver me a horse, and I take money in satisfaction, that the money thereby becomes a horse, and must be fed with corn—but to Mr. Calhoun, all this is plain; and, as he has learned of late to hate the Bank and its President, for having successfully, and with a firmness that shamed his pusillanimity, braved the Tyrant before whose frown he cowered, and from whose wrath 100 saved him—he has found himself constrained, from regard to his dear consistency, to oppose the repeal of the arbitrary Specie Circular, for which repeal he formerly voted. Had he again voted for it, he must perforce have acquiesced in the charter of a new Bank. To my understanding, he must do so still. He is not the Government. His beggarly one vote in nine, against thirty odd, cannot change the fact. The Government, in spite of him, again treats bank paper as money; and, *on his principles* the Government is again bound to establish a Bank, and he, as a member of the Government, is bound to vote for it. He has no choice. The Government is bound to regulate as money, whatever it treats as money, and, by his own showing, a bank is the only means.—I dare say he will find some way to escape this conclusion—for my part, I see none. As I never adopted his premises, I am free to reject it; but if he can escape it, so can he evade any argument, any obligation, any pledge whatever. I will have no such Proteus; and while I retain my hostility to a bank, Mr. Calhoun will be the very last man to whom I will entrust the defence of the Constitution against the friends of one.

But on whom, after all, does it depend, whether we are to have a Bank of the United States or no? On Mr. Van Buren? No. On you? No. It depends on *the People*. The people may awake from their lethargy—they may shake off this incubus administration—they may punish the crimes of peculators, plunderers and tyrants—they may even elect you President; and yet have no Bank, *unless they choose*. But they will choose to have a Bank, and a Bank they will have, whether you be elected or no.—And why?

Because the conduct of Government has driven them to believe it indispensable.—For this, you have all along contended. I differed from you, and do so still. So once did many who are now convinced; for the conviction which your arguments failed to carry to their minds, has been forced upon them by their recent sufferings. When you assured them that their only choice was between a Bank, and great fiscal and commercial embarrassment, they hoped that you might be *wrong*, or that the inconvenience might not be intolerable. But the Government has come in aid of your argument—it has brought upon them a degree of distress, such as you certainly never anticipated, *from the mere want of a Bank*, and tells them that this is the true and only alternative: that there is no choice; but between a Bank and a system of Finance, which thinking men foresaw, and which all men now feel, must be attended by insupportable disaster. Both parties have thus laboured; the one leading the other driving; the one by argument, the other by misrule, to establish this conclusion in the common mind. The excitement of war, the pride of military glory, the stimulus of resentment and ambition, may fortify the minds of a people to bear much. But what is there in the calamities of modern war, like what we have borne? And what is there, "in these weak piping times of peace," to steel the hearts of men against such inflictions? The History of the World tells of no people having enough of public virtue, to lie down FOREVER in misery, from any sense of duty whatever. Religious fanaticism itself, could not abide the trial. A single devout Mussulman might perhaps be found, who would sooner starve than eat pork. But let the land of the Moslim afford no food but that, and the heaven of the Prophet would be presently renounced.

But, while the two great parties of the Union have thus concurred in forcing the people to believe their only choice to be, between a Bank and Bread, and no Bank and no Bread; there are some who believe, (and I am of the number) that we might have no bank, and yet not starve. Were the ears of the people open to argument on this point, I might now discuss it. The violence of arbitrary misrule has closed their ears, and the irrefragable logic of Mr. Calhoun has sealed them up.

I turn then, again to you, whose influence will prevail so much in adjusting the details of a future Bank. On that subject I shall beg leave to offer some thoughts to your consideration. In another letter, I propose to call your attention to some of the evils of such an institution, and especially to those which the calamitous events of the last five years have developed. To devise a remedy for these, is a task which well deserves your best thoughts.

A FRIEND OF STATE RIGHTS.

THE LATEST "EXPEDIENT" DEFEATED.

We said, in our last, that the Senate bill for the repeal of the Deposite Act of 1836 could never pass the House of Representatives in the shape in which it then stood.

Our prediction is verified. The House struck out the obnoxious provision.

Our readers will see, by the report and proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday, that that body concurred by a strong vote, 29 to 17, in this important amendment of the House, striking out the second section of the bill, being that which repealed the salutary provisions of the Deposite Act, &c.

It will be recollected that, when Mr. Wright introduced this bill, it contained but one section; and that section had a single object, viz. to provide that bank notes, of banks which have issued out small bills, may, nevertheless, be received at the Treasury, &c., with this limitation, that no bill, shall be received of any bank which shall after the first day of October next, issue or pay out such small bills.

This removed from bills, for that time, *the incapacity to be received*.

Mr. Webster moved, thereupon, to add another section, removing, in like manner *the incapacity of banks to be employed as deposite banks*.

This Mr. Wright opposed. Mr. Webster insisted, strongly, that if this were not done, a very unequal state of things would exist, as there would be deposite banks in some States, and none in others. Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives spoke earnestly to the same general point.

In this posture of things, and apparently in order to get rid of the pressure of this argument of inequality, Mr. Wright proposed, instead of Mr. Webster's section, a section, as a second section, *entirely repealing the Deposite Act*, except as to the deposite with the States.

On this general proposition the debate was resumed, and continued with much animation. Mr. Wright's second section was, in the end, adopted in the Senate, and formed the subject of the very interesting debate which ensued in the House, and which resulted in rejecting this second section by a majority of 19 votes; the great ground of opposition to the section being, that it abandoned all control over the custody of the public money to the Executive.

The House having amended the bill by rejecting this section, the bill came back to the Senate on Wednesday, and the amendment of the House was concurred in, as we have already stated. It will be seen, by reference to Mr. Webster's observations, reported to-day, in what state the whole subject is now left.—*Nat. Int. 6th inst.*

The Army Bill.—The amendments made in the House of Representatives to the Senate's bill for an increase of the Army have been concurred in by the Senate without altering a letter of them. The President of the United States yesterday signed the bill; so that the bill, as published in our paper of Monday last, has become the law of the land. The amendments made in the House of Representatives are understood to have been far from acceptable to the Senate; but the friends of the measure in that body preferred accepting the amendments in gross to sending the bill back to the House upon a disagreement about amendments, which might, possibly, on the present fluctuation of numbers in that body, lead to the loss of the bill.

Whatever amendments are deemed essential by the Senate will probably be sought for by a supplementary bill.

The effect of this bill, as we have heretofore stated, will be to add four thousand five hundred rank and file to the present Military Establishment.—*ib.*

Regulation of Steamboats.—The Senate yesterday disagreed to that amendment of the House of Representatives to its bill for regulating the navigation of steamboats, by which it was proposed to inflict a fine of five thousand dollars on owners for any loss of life or lives by explosion of boilers, &c. and substituted for it a provision that, in all prosecutions at law for damages in such case, the fact of such explosion shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of wilful intent, &c. Thus amended, the bill has passed both Houses and may be considered the law of the land.—*ib. 7th inst.*

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated (among others) to the House of Representatives yesterday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows:

Invalid Pensioners	4,121
Under act of 18th March, 1818	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1820	692
Under act of 7th June, 1832	25,783
Under act of 4th of July, 1836	1,932
Total number of pensioners	41,458

Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer 6th ult.

CONGRESS.

The sittings of both Houses of Congress on Saturday, if not of unprecedented duration and fatigue, were very arduous and trying. The Senate sat until four o'clock yesterday morning, and the House of Representatives until eight o'clock yesterday, the last three hours of the sitting having been occupied in endeavors to compel the attendance of a quorum to go on with business.

Of these protracted sittings, a very clear account could scarcely be expected from the reporters; but yet no account is given, in the preceding columns, with more particularity than could have been reasonably looked for under the circumstances. As, however, it will take the reader, even if acquainted with the forms of proceeding in Congress, some time to find out what business was actually done in Friday's and Saturday's sittings reported to-day, we shall state below some few of the results in familiar phrase. This is the most necessary, as some of the most interesting of the measures of secondary importance are not mentioned in the proceedings at all, having been adopted in the form of amendments to bills to whose general purposes they had no proper relation.

U. S. BANK NOTES.

The bill which passed the Senate a month or two ago, to prohibit the re-issue of notes of the old Bank of the United States, was brought up in the House of Representatives on Friday night, by an adroit manœuvre of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, rode over the mass of other important bills before the House, finally passed by a majority of eight votes, and is by this time a law, so far as the General Government has power to legalize so glaring an outrage upon State rights as it involves.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY BILL.

Has become a law with the same provisions, neither more nor less, as were published in this paper when it was first introduced into the Senate. An appropriation ($760,000) has also been made to defray expenditures during the current year under the new Army Bill.

THE EXPRESS MAILS.

The Post Road Bill passed both Houses, after striking out the section which directed the abolition of the Express Mails. These mails will of course continue for another year, unless the Postmaster General himself shall order otherwise.

THE HARBOR BILL.

This important bill making appropriations for continuing the construction of such break-waters, harbors, &c. as have been already commenced, finally passed both Houses on Saturday night, with an amendment, restricting the expenditure within the current year to one-half of the amounts appropriated by the bill. The aggregate amount of these appropriations is about a million and a half of dollars.

The new Harbor Bill (that is, the bill making appropriations for new works of this description) failed altogether, from want of time to act upon it.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The annual bill for appropriations towards completing fortifications passed both Houses.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

This great bill involving appropriations to the amount of two or three millions of dollars, finally passed both Houses.

THE NEW YORK FIRE BILL.

The bill for the remission of duties on the importation of goods destroyed by the great fire in the city of New York has passed both Houses, and, with the preceding, may be considered a law.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

A provision has been passed for the benefit of those Officers of the Customs whose compensation fell short by the operation of the act of Congress of the year 1832.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.

A provision has been made for indemnifying the State of Maine for expenses incurred in consequence of the imprisonment of Messrs. Greely and Baker by the British authorities of New Brunswick.

Provisions to the following effect have also been made in several enactments, viz.

For the expenses of outfit of the new Mints for the coinage of silver.

For the expenses incurred by the erection of the Territory of Iowa.

For the expense of the Orphans' and Criminal Courts for the District of Columbia.

For the investment in State funds of the amount of proceeds in the Smithsonian legacy, until Congress shall think proper to appropriate it to the purposes for which it was devised.

For the expense of standard balances to be furnished for the use of the several States by Mr. Hassler.

For carrying on the Public Buildings in Washington for the current year.

For the expense of carrying into effect Mr. Sergeant's resolution calling for information, to be collected during the recess, concerning steamboat-boiler explosions.

To extend the time for issuing and locating Virginia Military Land Warrants. [Not the scrip bill: that bill fell through.]

To defray the expense ($16,000) of erecting a new Court House for the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the sale of the lands reserved from sale on the borders of the Erie and Wabash Canal.

For the settlement of the claims of the State of New York for expenses incurred for militia service during the late disturbances on the northern frontier of that State.

From the same July 10th.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday, at 12 o'clock, having completed all the business which it was possible for them to complete, but leaving unfinished and defunct upon the tables at least one-half of all the business prepared for their action.

Of the bills which passed during the session, and are now laws, we have placed a list in the preceding columns, to which we must refer our readers for a fuller account of the business brought to maturity during the session than they will be able to obtain from any other source.

Of the nature of the business before Congress neglected or pretermitted, or, at any rate not finished, we shall probably give an account at greater leisure. There are some reports and resolutions, also, which enter into the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the two last days, of which some account has yet to be given.

Of the occurrences of Saturday not yet noticed, the two following are the most consequential.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Saturday last in the House of Representatives, upon the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session, and the several subsequent Messages on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It is due to the gravity of the subject that this report, with a minority report by Mr. Cushing, one of the members of the committee, should be published in this paper, at large, as early as practicable; and this shall be done. Meanwhile, we are enabled to state, from a hasty look at the report, that the committee incline to consider the conduct of the Mexican Government to have been less direct, in reference to the proposed mediation, than is consistent with fairness of purpose but do not consider any legislative action necessary on the subject at the present moment, and therefore refrain from recommending any.

Mr. Cushing is of opinion that the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration has been made in good faith, and with honest intent, but, at the same time, if it should appear otherwise, he would be as prompt as any other member to resent a different purpose on the part of Mexico, should such purpose be made evident.

THE U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was recommitted the bill of this House "to provide for surveying the Northeastern boundary line of the United States, according to the provision of the treaty of peace of 1783," reported the same without amendment; and it was ordered, on his motion, that the bill do lie on the table.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, further reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Northeastern boundary of the former, the House of Representatives does not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking that boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783; and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States, to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two Powers.

Resolved, further, That considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty; considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto marked the negotiations and proceedings of the Governments of the two countries in their endeavor amicably to settle this controversy; and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collision upon the border of kindred and friendly nations from further procrastination, this House cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought to a close and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practicable.

These resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

"I sincerely hope that North Carolina will take her stand with Virginia and other Southern States, and that she will reject, with proud disdain, the odious doctrines of the destructives. I confess that, although no longer a resident of the Old North, yet as a native son I should feel deeply mortified to see her alone, of all the Southern States, adhering to a man who considers it his chief glory, "to have served under such a chief."

I have travelled through Tennessee and good part of this State (Mississippi) and have not heard any one proposed as the competitor of Mr. Van Buren but Henry Clay. No body thinks of any one else, and, most certainly his claims address themselves irresistibly to the Whigs."—*Raleigh Register.*

The rebuilding of the City.—It is cheering indeed to see the number of brick buildings now in rapid progress of construction in King street. That ancient mart promises to lift itself from its ashes in renovated beauty, and, thanks to the *brick law*, with added durability.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Yellow Fever has broken out at New Orleans, but is mainly confined to the transient population.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CLAY.

We are indebted to the Maysville Whig for exhuming the published letter of the Sage of Monticello, and giving it to the public—though we fear that Thos. J. Randolph, Esq., might have searched Hercalaneum for months without discovering it. Such testimony from the Author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of the true Democratic Party, will not be lightly regarded.

Monticello, May 25th, 1822.

* * * * *

"You ask my opinion of the merits of Henry Clay, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. These are questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my views to the public through the press. As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen, that this country has ever produced, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest pages in the annalsheen of the most favored statesman in any age or nation.

I say thus much in reply to your interrogaries but as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason that this country is involved in a political excitement, in which I am not disposed to take part in the politics of the times. My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurance of the most perfect respect, I am your obliged fellow citizen.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

It may perhaps excite the surprise of some of the "Democrats" to learn the manner in which the public money is squandered by this Retrenching and Reforming Administration. We therefore select the following items:

For a jet d'eau (ornamental water spout,)	$4[illegible]
For papering the "East Room,"	20[illegible]
For painting the Hall and passage at the President's house,	160
Six chairs for a room in the capital for the Vice President, at $20 a piece,	120
Two sofas for the same room,	30[illegible]
Two marble slabs,	20[illegible]
Besides two splendid mahogany bed-room splendid curtains, chandelier, looking glass, carpet, &c. &c. (probably $400.)	
For the "American Turf Register" for the Secretary of State per year,	20
Three portraits of Mr. Van Buren at $6 each,	18
Ice for the Treasury Department,	10[illegible]
For the newspapers for various offices per year,	74[illegible]

These are small items—but 'many a mickle makes a muckle;' and they show besides the character of the public expenditures.—*Raleigh Register.*

Interesting Pension Case.—Among the large number of Pension bills that were passed in the House of Representatives last Saturday, was one in which the Pension was claimed under peculiar circumstances. It was that of Benjamin Genset, who claimed a pension in right of his wife Deborah Shartleff, who enlisted in April 1781, as one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served two years in the war of the revolution, after which she was honorably discharged, having been seriously wounded at Tarrytown, in 1783. She married, received a pension, and died, and her husband now claimed her pension, as in the case of widows of revolutionary soldiers. The bill passed without any opposition.

Important Decision.—Judge Thompson, at the sitting of the circuit court of this county decided, that if a subscriber to a newspaper failed either to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the time subscribed for, or to pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year. In other words, the terms of the paper had to be complied with or an editor was not bound to discontinue a paper and could compel a person to pay for any length of time he had continued his paper, until the terms are complied with. This settles a very important principle,—at least to printers.—*Cayuga Investigator.*

The Madisonian publishes the famous Federal 4th July Oration delivered by Mr. Buchanan, just after the war. As Mr. Buchanan, is now a 'patent democrat,' we look upon such conduct as very cruel—What if Mr. B. did denounce the War, Mr. Madison and the whole democratic party in good set terms, is he not now an Administration man? In this famous Speech Mr. Buchanan accuses the democratic party of being a parcel of demagogues'—of destroying the navy—of declaring war against commerce—of rashly plunging the country in a contest with Great Britain—of carrying on the war disgracefully and obtaining a disgraceful peace, &c.—*Ral. Reg.*

The following is a copy of the letter, left by the unfortunate J. W. Miller, who put an end to his existence in this city, on Monday week, addressed to the public.—*Constitutionalist.*

Augusta, Ga. June 4, 1838.

All ye young men, do not destroy yourselves with gambling; if you do, you will destroy your mind, credit and character. You will never be happy, in this world, and you will always feel miserable whilst you are on this earth. There is always a way to make a living without gambling. In the year 1830, I first gambled, and I have been miserable ever since. O ye friends, take warning from this, Good bye.

Your most humble,

J. W. MILLER.

India Rubber Newspapers.—The Boston Courier has commenced publishing some of its copies on this material! What next? They are to be sent to the Courts of Europe.

Charlotte:

Friday, July 20, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley.

☞ We are authorized to announce, that [illegible] W. Osborne, Esq., at the solicita[illegible] of his friends, has consented to become a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 7, 1838. 406

☞ S. Norment having declined being a candidate for the office of Sheriff, we are [illegible] to announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly at the ensuing August election.

July 4, 1838. 405tf

☞ We are authorized to announce Thomas Alexander, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

July 23, 1838. 403tf

☞ We are authorized to announce Caleb [illegible], Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

July 16, 1838. 28tf

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. J. [illegible], as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

July 7, 1838. 89tf

☞ We understand that our statement of the melancholy affair in Providence settlement is incorrect somewhat as respects Mr. Patton. Although his head was dreadfully mashed his brains were not ejected out as stated. There is some grounds to hope that Mr. Boyce will recover. He has lost the right arm which has been amputated at the shoulder.

The disaster in South Carolina was at Spartanburg instead of the Limestone Springs. 25 persons were severely burnt.

☞ We learn that a few days ago in York District, South Carolina, two young men named Moore and Harris were stabbed by a negro fellow [illegible] runaway, while they were in the act of [illegible] him. He then made his escape but was pursued, and he has no doubt ere this paid the forfeit of his life for this attempt on the lives of others. It is very doubtful whether the young men will recover. Since writing the above, the following statement of facts have been furnished us by one of the Jury who sat on the trial.

MORE STABBING AND MURDER.

Mr. Wm. M'Kee last January, hired for one year a stout hearty young negro man, who proved somewhat disobedient and ungovernable, and in the course of the season had runaway two or three times. On Thursday the 12th instant, he [illegible] eloped, and Mr. M'Kee took with him a Mr. [illegible] Harris and went in pursuit of him on Friday night the 13th, and about 10 o'clock found him at Mr. H. M. White's where he had a wife. They went into the kitchen and brought him into the yard, while Harris stood at the door. M'Kee ordered him to cross his hands with a rope to tie him, which the fellow (John) did with great submission, but immediately afterwards gave a stroke at M'Kee with a knife and cut him in the lower part of the abdomen. Harris then gave a stroke at him with a stick, the boy then gave a lunge at him and stabbed him in the upper part of the abdomen. John then made his escape, but being made known to Mr. White and Kimbrel, and when they found the young men were both holding their intestines in their hands. M'Kee's were pretty soon put back, but Harris's remained obtruded about 12 hours, and the bowels were then unable to put them back until the orifice was enlarged. A company of men succeeded on Monday night, the 16th, in taking John, and Court was organized on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of James M'Kee, Esq., for the trial of John, when and where he was found guilty of Felony and was ordered to be hung on Friday, the 20th instant, at the forks of the road near Doctor [illegible]'s plantation. Mr. M'Kee died about 3 o'clock on Tuesday, while the Court was engaged in the trial; and Mr. Harris's case is considered very doubtful, from the nature of the wound and the warmness of the season.

The conduct of the owner of this boy, Mr. Robert D. Spratt, is considered laudable and praiseworthy, as he has manifested every disposition, that John should be brought to trial and punished, for as the State does not pay for the proper[illegible] slaves executed, it has been too much of a custom of running them out of the way of justice, and the chances of escape heretofore for slaves [illegible] have been more than that of white men. Owing to their value they are rarely ever executed for murder.

Indian Land, York Dis., July 18, 1838.

☞ *The Silk Culture.*—As this branch of industry is attracting considerable attention in many parts of the Union as well as in this vicinity, we have inserted on our first page to-day an article showing the profits of one acre, to which we call attention. We also invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Pritchard, offering for sale the true multicaulis or Chinese mulberry. This species of mulberry has been found by actual experiment to be by far the best for feeding silk worms, besides a great saving of labor in gathering food for the worms, the leaves growing much larger than any other kind, some of them being [illegible] inches long by 10 wide, and holding in the cup of the leaf near half a gallon of water. Persons having any intention of engaging in the Silk business would do well to supply themselves with this valuable tree.

☞ We stated in our last, that the Hon. John Branch had been nominated by a meeting held in Wake county as a candidate of the Democratic party for Governor. We were impressed with the belief that from the manner in which he spoke of the Jackson party after he left their ranks that the Democrats would have to cast about them for another candidate. We were disappointed, and we have this week to announce that the Hon. Gentleman has accepted the nomination. In his letter to the committee he states that he is in favor of a Constitutional Treasury—adopt the Sub-Treasury System. All recollect the speech he delivered in the Legislature some three or four years ago, and after reading that speech it occurs to us that he ought to have been the last man in the State for the Democrats to select, and we doubt very much whether he is a supporter of the present administration any further than the Sub-Treasury scheme goes, and he appears to be the only available candidate the party could light upon. This must be a part of the secret plan of the Democrats to trap the Whigs, else why bring out a candidate at this late day after it was stated by the leading paper of the party that their would be no opposition to Gov. Dudley. We sincerely hope that the People will not desert Gov. Dudley after he has filled the Chair of State with so much honor. We give the correspondence below:

Wake County, July 4th, 1838.

Sir: We have been designated a committee to make known to you your nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, by a respectable portion of our fellow citizens at a public meeting in this county.

In the discharge of this duty, we deem it not improper to add, the sentiment has been made by those who concur with the views of the President of the United States, in regard to our national currency, and who flatter themselves, should you acquiesce in their wishes in becoming a candidate, you will be generally supported by the friends of the Administration. We take it for granted, from what has been said, and from the manner of his nomination, by those who are themselves in favor of a United States Bank and Henry Clay as President, that Gov. Dudley unites in these views.—We think it therefore but candid to the people of the State and to those whose organ we are in making this communication, to know whether or not you are in favor of such a Bank with its fifty millions and of that individual as President, upon whose election its friends alone seem to calculate on its success.

We have the honor to be, with great personal respect, your obedient servants,

WILLIS WHITAKER,
WM. W. WHITE,
WILLIE POPE.

To the Hon. John Branch.

Steamboat Chesapeake, July 7, 1838.

Gentlemen: I was honored by the receipt of yours of the 4th instant, after I took my seat in the cars, at Halifax, and avail myself of the earliest moment to respond to the enquiries you have made, as to my opinions on certain political matters, of high import. Having, for more than the third of a century contended for a strict construction of the Federal constitution, and believing as I do, that the existence of our Southern Institutions vitally depend, on a rigid adherence thereto, I have no hesitation in frankly avowing to you, and through you to my fellow citizens of North Carolina, that my opinions have undergone no change; but on the contrary have been confirmed by time. It follows therefore as a matter of course, that I am now, as I ever have been, opposed to incorporating a United States Bank. For which opinion I will assign but one reason. It is this, that the power to grant *incorporations* was expressly withheld, *or denied* by the convention which made the constitution. All of which will more fully appear by reference to the Journals. I will go further, I am equally opposed to the exploded deposite bank system—nay, more so. Hence you will perceive, that I must be in favor of a Constitutional Treasury. Could I believe that the banks were calculated to make men more honest, I might be induced to think more favorably of their agency, or could the ingenuity of their friends satisfy me that they possessed less patronage, or influence, than individuals, I might pause and re-examine the subject. But it seems to me that no candid and intelligent man will affirm either proposition. Thus much for my political sentiments. As to men, I feel that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance" and I wish it to be explicitly understood that I commit myself in advance, for, or against no man, further than he can be made useful, in perpetuating the great principles, to which I trust I have ever been sincerely attached, and which I am now (overlooking all personal considerations) assisting to re-establish. For Governor Dudley I entertain personally the highest respect and esteem, and nothing could induce me to oppose his re-election, but the paramount considerations above alluded to.

I am with much respect, your's &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To Messrs. W. Whitaker, Wm. W. White and Willie Pope.

☞ *Virginia erect.*—Returns have been received from the election held in Buckingham county on the 9th instant, which shows that the Whigs have elected their candidate by a majority of 152 votes. This gives the Whigs in the Legislature on joint ballot, a majority of two.

☞ Dillon Jordan, Jr., Esq., of Fayetteville, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Judge for the District of Western Florida, in the place of J. A. Cameron, deceased.

☞ At the Commencement of our University, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow of Davidson College, and the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, President of the same Institution, and upon the Rev. George Howe, of the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. Carolina.

☞ *Supreme Court.*—Junius M. Clemmons, of Davie, has been admitted to County Court practice, and G. A. Miller of the same County, to Superior Court practice.

Currituck C. H., N. C. July 4, 1838.

Dear Sir:—I noticed in your paper, a short time since a statement of the rise of valuation of property, in Johnston county, I believe, by the last assessment, of $100,000. The rise of valuation in Currituck county, by the last assessment of property, is $231,696.—*N. C. Standard.*

☞ The bill appropriating $5000 for the publication of the Madisonian papers, purchased by Congress, has become a law by the signature of the President.

☞ The following is a copy of Mr. Wright's bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress.

A BILL to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposite act of the 23d June, 1836, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the last clause of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue any notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has, since the said 4th day of July, 1836, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1838; but that from and after the said last mentioned day the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date issue, re-issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

☞ *The Government Repudiating its own Paper.*—The following transaction will speak for itself:

(A copy.)

Post Office Department.

Draft No. 5322.

To J. J. Coddington, P. M. at New York:

At sight, pay to Art'ur Nelson *or order*, one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, and charge to account of this Department.

AMOS KENDALL,
P. M. General.

5th July, 1838.

Charged—C. K. Gardner,
Auditor P. O. Department.

$1,424 50.

SPECIE OR TREASURY NOTES WANTED.

Having to pay to the Government two duty bonds, amounting to about $1,930.—we offered to day to Thos. Nelson, Esq. Collector of this port, $500 in specie, 4 Treasury Note for $100, and the above draft of the Government for $1,424 50. The draft was promptly refused by the Collector, who stated that he had no authority to take such claims against the Government in discharge of claims due to it. We will, therefore, give the market value for the specie or Treasury Notes. How long will a people, who once called themselves free and independent, submit to such tyranny?

DAVID ANDERSON, Jr. & CO.

July 12, 1838.

☞ The following article, from the New York Courier, presents a few striking facts, which the people will do well to examine and reflect upon. Let them calculate the cost of the "experiment" made by them when they discarded honest and faithful public servants, to give place to the "promising" tribe which Gen. Jackson brought in with him.—*R. Whig.*

"The expenditures of the Government, from the commencement of General Washington's administration to the close of Mr. Adams's exclusive of the expenses of the late war, the payments under treaties and the payments on account of the national debt, were as follows:

Washington adm'n—	8	years—	$15,890,698	55
John Adams	"	4	"	21,348,356	19
Jefferson	"	8	"	41,100,.88	88
Madison	"	8	"	56,014,995	32
Monroe	"	8	"	74,679,143	73
J. Q. Adams	"	4	"	49,796,311	86
		Total		$258,780,288	93
Treaty payments				5,776,183	06
War expenses				113,354,315	39
Total expenditure of 40 years				$377,890,787	37

During eight years of General Jackson's administration, as the official statement of the Secretary demonstrates, the expenditures amounted to $145,792,737 20; considerably more than half of the amount expended by all his predecessors in five times the same number of years. And this was the frugal, economical, reforming, Democratic Administration of General Jackson! But Mr. Van Buren has improved on the example of his illustrious predecessor. The first year of his administration costs $33,554,341—being nearly as much as the total expenditure of the twelve years of Washington and the elder Adams!

☞ *Congressional Elections.*—Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in fourteen States the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order:

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, Missouri, } 1st Monday in August.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, Arkansas, } 1st Monday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.

The election in Louisiana commenced July 2d, and continued three days.

The Charleston Fire.—The Mayor of Charleston has published a complete list of all the contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, accompanied by an eloquent expression of the public gratitude for the great liberality of the amount. We extract from the close the following

RECAPITULATION.

From South Carolina,	$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,830 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New-York,	14,510, 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5,977 35
Virginia,	4,642 10
Alabama,	3,116 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,362 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New-Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	300 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
Grand Total,	$180,506 87

—*Fay. Obs.*

Cherokees.—An order has been issued to stop the removal of the Indians until September. This has been done because it was believed the present season is unfavorable for their removal. They will however, be collected together, kept in a body under the guard of the troops, and fed on the public bounty. Nearly all the Indians in this State have already been collected for emigration.—*Ral. Star.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Although the article signed "A Subscriber," which appeared in your journal of the 13th inst., with relation to the Branch Mint, appears querulous, yet as the weather is very warm and the atmosphere inclines to bilious irritability, the disposition which it evinces may be overlooked. A traveller who sits down at the breakfast table to boiled eggs and broiled chicken may complain of his want of appetite or feeble digestion that he cannot partake of *both*—but he certainly has no right to find fault with his landlord that he did not broil the eggs and boil the chicken, if he does eat of each dish.

The mother Mint is indeed rich compared with the Branch daughter, because to enable the former to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, when the state of the Treasury will admit of it, to keep in the Mint at Philadelphia, one million of dollars. As soon therefore as the value is ascertained depositors can be paid there. A deposit of $30,000 was made in Philadelphia to the credit of the Branch Mint in Charlotte, to accommodate the first depositors until coin could be provided here, and certificates were drawn to the advantage of "gold finders and gold buyers," until this fund was exhausted. The bullion which was thus paid for being the property of the United States, has been coined here and already paid to depositors on the spot; and indeed a much larger amount I understand has been coined and awaits the demand of *early* depositors, who are entitled to payment according to priority of deposite only. If then the account deposited to the credit of the Branch Mint has not been sufficient to allow *some late depositor* to receive at once Northern funds for his bullion—and he has deposited in the Mint at Charlotte, it seems probable that he preferred to take the risk of delay rather than the hazard of transmission to Philadelphia, for your 'Subscriber' does not appear ignorant of the fact that he could immediately procure coin for bullion at the Mint in Philadelphia. I do not think he has a right to complain of delays which are unavoidable, especially when these were fully anticipated by him.—The law declares that "when coins which are the equivalent to any deposite of bullion are *ready for delivery*, they shall be paid over to the depositor or his order." The Mint at Philadelphia always has coin on hand, the Branch Mint at Charlotte has not yet been able to anticipate all depositors. The officers inform me that it was fully anticipated by them that all the bullion in deposite at the Branch Mint would have been formed into coin by the 1st of July, which would have given a standing fund of $30,000 on hand in advance, to pay depositors as fast as the value of deposites were ascertained by assay; but the transportation from the seaboard to Charlotte is so precarious that materials essential for the Refiner and Melter, although shipped from Philadelphia months ago have not reached their destination.

If gold finders and buyers are not benefitted by the Mint in Charlotte they know their interests well enough not to refer to it. If gold coin is not more plenty *about* Charlotte, it is because those who deposited bullion preferred to transmit their funds northwards—and because gold coin being more valuable than bank paper just now, those who hold it do not circulate it, although there is *plenty about* Charlotte. Your subscriber may be informed that there is "a prospect" of coining next week—if he will believe his own eyes he may see the process.

The officers inform me they have not concealed upon any occasion the delays which they anticipated, in order to afford every depositor an opportunity of sending bullion to Philadelphia or elsewhere according to his convenience; but when bullion has been received and a certificate given for it, it is not the custom of the Mint to make a return except in standard coin. If your subscriber "stands in great need of money," and has bullion to deposite, let him inform himself at the Mint when it is probable he can obtain the coin, and if the delay necessary does not suit his convenience I advise him not to deposite it at all.

No delays according to *my information*, occur that can be avoided, but the operations of a Mint are tedious and delicate—require great care and numerous appliances—the inland position of Charlotte necessarily causes some difficulty and the impatience of your correspondent probably more.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

July 13, 1838.

☞ *Severe Sentence.*—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette says—"The trial of John Kennedy, who was arrested a few weeks since in this city on charge of robbing Mr. Thomas Vandever, while on his way to market, was closed on Wednesday last, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He was yesterday sentenced to pay to the state a fine of five hundred dollars, to stand on the pillory for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back well laid on, imprisoned for a term of two years, and upon the expiration of such imprisonment, to be disposed of as a servant to the highest and best bidder or bidders, for the term of ten years."—*A. Constitutionalist.*

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.

THE LAST SOLDIER OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR IN CANADA IS GONE.

Died, in Warren county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, Mr. JOHN LUSK, (pronounced Lisk, in his native Dutch,) at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, New York, on the 5th of November, 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty years! He commenced his career in the Army in the war Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age, and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the siege of Quebec, fought in the memorable action of the Plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago, saw the brave Gen. Wolfe fall, and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadia, now called Newfoundland, by Generals Amherst and Shirley, and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo-Americans.

Louisiana Election.—Partial returns are received this morning by Express mail from the New Orleans Bulletin. After giving the poll in a few parishes, the Bulletin says, "The election of the Hon. E. D. White to Congress may now be considered certain, and scarcely any doubt remains of the success of A. B. Roman." [Both Whigs.]—*Fay. Observer.*

The Columbia Telescope says, "it is understood in Washington that there is an Address to the people of the United States to be published about the time of the adjournment, preparing under the supervision of Messrs. Calhoun and Grundy. It is to embrace several subjects, but the main object is thought to be to identify Calhoun and Van Buren."

Col. Philo White, formerly the State Printer of North Carolina and editor of the N. C. Standard, is to take charge of the Milwaukee Sentinel, the present summer.

Important.—The Philadelphia Banks have one and all, agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of August. This news has given great satisfaction to Wall street. Exchange on Philadelphia rose immediately to 1 per cent. and was in great demand. This is the most important feature in the Money Market that has occurred since the general suspension. The era of a return to a sound specie currency has now really commenced in earnest. All the Southern Banks will follow with as much rapidity as possible.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Volunteer Companies from this county, and one company from Wilkes, were discharged at Asheville, on the 4th Inst., by Maj. Gardner, of the U. S. Army, and have since returned home. The remaining companies in this State were expected in Asheville in a few days, where they would be discharged on their arrival.

A great deal of dissatisfaction, we understand, prevails among the Volunteers, in consequence of not being able to obtain their pay upon their discharge. It is a season of the year when they needed it as much as any other, many having left their crops which they had commenced, when called into the service of their country; and we do think that arrangements should have been made by those entrusted with this duty, to have compensated them for their services immediately upon their discharge.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

A Curious Reminiscence.—Who would have thought that Thomas Hart Benton was in 1824, an advocate of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States? Yet such is the fact. Some antiquary has found a Missouri Intelligencer of October 28, 1824, in which is an "Address to the People of Missouri," signed by *Thomas Hart Benton*, G. F. Strother, P. Chouteau, and seventeen others," in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency.—*Rich. Star.*

A large cargo.—The ship Napoleon has sailed from Beaufort, having on board 1,907 bales of cotton, and 790 barrels turpentine; the largest cargo, we believe, says the Washington Whig, ever shipped in one vessel from North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Daniel Boger, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

July 16, 1838. 407

DIED

In this county, on the 12th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARGARET W. WALKER, wife of Mr. James Walker, in the 34th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE annual examination of the Students of Davidson College will commence on Tuesday the 31st instant. The inauguration of the Professors will take place on Thursday the 2d August, and it is expected that they will deliver addresses on the occasion. It is also expected that Professor Thornwell, of Columbia College, S. C. will deliver an address before the two Literary Societies of the Institution on the same day. The Students will not be dismissed until Thursday.—It is desirable that there should be a full meeting of the Board of Trustees during the occasion.

CHARLES W. HARRIS, *S. B. T.*

July 16, 1838. 3w

Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry.

THE subscriber having procured the above valuable Tree for the culture of Silk and having more than he will have immediate use for, offers them for sale to the public. All who wish to engage in the culture of this most valuable article, would do well to make immediate application. As it is likely there will not be a sufficiency to supply the demand, as the number to be disposed of is not known, the first application will meet with due attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, July 18, 1838. 407tf

N. B. Persons wishing to see the tree can do so by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters,
Charlotte, July 12, 1838.

THE Officers and Musicians attached to the 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, will parade at Caldwell's old field (Capt. Query's Muster ground) Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday 31st inst. and August 1st, equipt according to law, for drilling in the manual exercise and field manœuvring, to parade at 10 o'clock, A. M. On Thursday 2d of August, at the same place, a Regimental Court Martial, composed of the officers of said Regiment, will be held to hear and determine all such matters and things as may be brought forward, of which said Court may properly have cognizance. As matters important to the Regiment will be transacted, a punctual attendance is required.

By order of the Col. Cond't.

W. F. ALEXANDER, *Adjt.*

Officers commanding companies are requested to make an exact annual return of the condition of their respective companies, viz: the number of men enrolled upon their list, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.

R. M. COCHRAN, *Col. Cond't.*

Steamboat Anson.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Copper and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, and Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in case of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG, President
Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.

Cheraw, July 4th, 1838. 1412

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

[*From the New York American.*]

The Lute and Shell.

By Lt. G. W. Patten, U. S. Army.

Sing mournfully—sing mournfully—
The lute hath lost a string!
I heard the snapping of the cord,
Which never more will ring.
Deep trembling 'neath some careless hand
Once breath'd—and died the strain—
Sing mournfully—sing mournfully—
'Twill never thrill again.

Strike, strike the lyre with gladden'd sound!
A shell of brilliance rare
Is brought from Ocean's farthest bound,
To blaze in beauty's hair;
—But ah! some chisel's erring touch
Hath dimm'd its changing hue;
Sing mournfully—sing mournfully—
That shell is broken too.

Oh! ye who toy with gentle Love,
Treat—treat him kind and well;
Lest heedless hand should make him prove
Like shatter'd lute and shell.
One wanton word may quench the light
Of smiles which so did shine:
Then mournfully—sing mournfully—
A broken heart is thine.

SUNSET.

Soft over the mountain's purple brow,
Meek twilight draws her shadowy grays;
From tufted woods, and valleys low,
Light's empire colours steal away.
Yet still, amid the spreading gloom,
Resplendent glow the western waves
That roll o'er Neptune's coral caves
A zone of light on evening's dome.

On this lone summit let me rest,
And view the forms to fancy dear,
Till on the ocean's darken'd breast,
The stars of evening tremble clear;
Or the moon's pale orb appear,
Throwing her light of radiance wide
Far o'er the lightly curling tide.

No sounds o'er silence now prevail,
Save of the murmuring brook below,
Or sailor's song borne on the gale,
Or oar at distance striking slow.
So sweet so tranquil may my evening ray
Set to this world—and rise in future day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIALOGUE.

'Isaac, have you paid the printers?' inquired an old lady of her husband, who was delighting the family circle by reading to them a fine looking newspaper—(excuse our blushes, for the Editors are as modest as maidens.)

'No, Rebecca; I have not;' answered the old man, adjusting his spectacles—'but you know it is only a trifle. The printers, I see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot mean me, as I am one of their political friends, and at all events, my three dollars would be but a trifling moiety to them.'

'Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to say the same thing, the poor fellows would starve, unless they could conjure their types into corn, and their press into a flour mill. And surely you, as their *friend*,' should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their political enemy; besides, it would show your attachment for them and the good cause which they advocate.'

'I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last,' said Isaac, wincing from the table, 'but the money which I received for my produce was better than usual, and I disliked to part with it.'

'Why certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac.'

'No my dear; but sometimes I am obliged to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer paying my debts with that, when I can get it off—O, these banks, these banks!—Any way—that sort would suit the printers just as well as they don't keep it long. My neighbor Jenks said he passed off some on them that nobody else would take, and they did not refuse it.'

'Shame on you, Isaac,' exclaimed the good old lady—'You would not, I hope, imitate the example of that miserable fellow Jenks—why he would jew the Parson out of half his stipend, and pay the balance in *trade*.'

'Yet he paid the printers, grandma,' interrupted a little flaxen headed miss, who stood beside her grandfather's knee.

'Well, well; I will call and pay them,' said the old gentleman, not a little nettled—'for an article I read in their paper the other day, was worth twice the amount of the subscription.'

'And you know, grandpa, you said that that piece about the *counterfeiters* saved you twenty dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedlar,' again interrupted the little girl.

'Yes, it did so, Mary—and for that when I go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next year in advance, into the bargain.'

Mr. Isaac ——— kept his word, like an honest man. And whether because his conscience smote him about the *uncurrent money*, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his amiable spouse and rosy-cheeked grandchild, we cannot say;—be that as it may, we assure our readers that our pockets rang with the *tangible proof* of Isaac's probity and *patronage* until *we paid our debts*. Now, we feel assured, that if the *good* LADIES in the town and country, and 'throughout all creation,' as the *most veritable* coodescript Major Jack Downing, would say, only knew how the heart and hand of the poor printer is gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of *such a* MAN as Isaac, they would read this paragraph to their husbands, and say in the language of the good old book —'*Go thou and do likewise.*'

Oh! what is so amazingly shocking?
As to see a pretty girl with a hole in her stocking.

Manners in Missouri.—A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State, was last year persuaded by some wags of his neighborhood, that if he did not reach the State House at 10 o'clock on the day of Assembly, he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted, with hunting frock, rifle and bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the State House, where he hitched his nag. A crowd were in the chamber in the lower house on the ground floor, walking about with their hats on and smoking cigars.—Those he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out, "Strangers, where the man that sworn me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials. "Walk this way," said the clerk, who was at the moment igniting a real Principle, and he was sworn without inquiry. When the Teller came to count noses he found that there was one Senator too many present; the mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman was informed that he did not belong there. "Fool *who?* with your corn bread!" he roared.—"You can't flunk this child, no how you can fix it. I'm elected to this here Legislatur, and I'll go again all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of you oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word, and I'll light upon you like a nigger on a wood chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two legged animal, hop on, jest as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."—After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with "Come here, old Suke, stand by me!" at the same time presenting it to the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man was persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun on his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; but if I did'nt think that ar lower room was the gruggery, may I be shot."

Original Anecdote.—A jolly set of Irishmen, boon companions and sworn brothers had made up their minds to leave the "old sod" and wend their way "till Ameriky." They were five in number: two Paddys, one Murphy, one Dennis, and one Teague. It so happened, that the vessel they were to go in could only take four of them. Who then, should submit to the hard fate of being left behind and separated from the "darling crew!" was a question which posed every mother's son of them. At length honest Teague exclaimed, "Arrah! I have it. We'll cast lots to see who shall remain!" But one of the Paddys swore it was not jonteel to do that thing. "You know, Teague," said he, "that I am an *arithmatician*, and I can work it out by the rule of *subtraction*, which is a great deal better.—But you must all agree to bide by the figures." All having pledged themselves to do so, Pat proceeded—"Well then—take Paddy from Paddy you can't; but take Dennis from Murphy and Teague remains. By my soul, Teague, my jewel, and it's you that can't go."—*Norfolk Herald.*

Lusus Naturæ.—A curious instance of the freaks of nature in her sportive mood has been exhibited for some months in this city, and attracted the attention of all who heard of it, and excited the surprise of all who saw it. The curiosity to which we allude is an extraordinary horse, partaking in many points of resemblance with the elephant. The hide is the color of the elephant's hide and is as destitute of hair, and as smooth and soft as the palm of a lady's hand. The hinder parts of the animal approximate somewhat to the shape of an elephant, particularly near the junction of the *cauda*, which is unlike that of a horse, but similar to the elephant's. This truly wonderful and extraordinary animal is only about three years old, and was raised in Otsego county. It is the property of Mr. John M. Waud, of this city, who we understand, is about to take it to New York for exhibition. The admirers of that noble animal "the horse," will find in the phenomenon a curious subject for speculation and comparative zoology.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Tulipot Tree.—The Tulipot is one of the most splendid productions of Ceylon. The body of the tree is sixty or seventy feet in height, and straight as a ship's mast, without a limb or leaf until you reach the top where is an immense tuft of fan-leaves, so large that when spread, each one may cover ten or twelve men. The stalk or stem, as there are no limbs, clasps the body of the tree, and inclines outwards, so that the long leaf bends over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen, surrounding such a shaft, is itself, very grand, but there is something still grander. When the tree is about fifty years old, it blossoms. In the centre of its crown rises a cone several feet in height, which gradually swells and enlarges, until at length it bursts with an explosion like the sound of a cannon, and a vast conical flower, fifteen or twenty feet in height, and ten or twelve in breadth stands exposed in almost incredible magnificence. It is yellow, and formed of numberless small blossoms, so arranged on a giant stem, and innumerable branches or tassels, as to appear over the elevated tuft of leaves, as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree blossoms but once and then dies.

Swift preached an assize sermon, and, in the course of it was severe upon the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counsellor said some severe things upon the clergy and did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon. Yes," said Swift, "I would; and give the devil his due as I did his children this morning."

Wives, whose husbands show but little fondness for home should examine carefully their general conduct to see if they are not themselves partly to blame for this alienation. If a wife does all in her power to make her husband fond of home, and carefully avoids any word or exhibition of temper that would tend to make him feel uncomfortable while there, even if he has shown a fondness for other company, she will gradually win him to his own fireside. A drunkard is of course an exception. The wife of a drunkard must *suffer* without hope in *this world*; but she should suffer in patient hope of a resurrection to a life of blessedness, after the toil and pain of her mortal existence is over.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte on the 1st of July, 1838.

A—T. N. Alexander, Sumnah Alexander, Alexander & Rudisill, E. P. Alexander, Dr. M. W. Alexander, Paul Aston.

B—J. C. Brawley, A. H. Brown, Wm. Byrum, W. L. Beaty, T. Bennett, T. Barker, M. Beaty.

C—D. Caruthers, Wm. Cooper, 3, W. P. Christenbury, Jane Cairnes, P. Cook, Mrs. R. Cohen, N. Cohen, R. Cohen, W. Clark, J. Campbell, D. Cross.

D—L. Drury, T. Dwight, J. Dunn, Jos. Davis.

E—A. Edmonston, R. B. Evans, 2, D. Eagle, T. Emerson.

F—J. Foster, E. R. Farrell, A. Flaniken, 2, Mr. Ferguson.

G—A. Grier, R. Griffith, R. C. Grier, Lorenzo Gimenus.

H—Miss A. M. Harry, A. Hood, A. Hester, E. Harris, Rev. A. Hamby, T. Hannon, Arch. Hill, 2, S. Howard, J. Huie, Sen., R. S. Hayes, W. Harris, J. B. Hart, Miss Easter Holbrooks, Hen. Hoover, Mrs. J. Houston, Miss J. Hunter, T. Hawkins.

I & J—B. Irwin, I. Jones, W. Johnston, 2, S. Johnston, A. Johnston, Mrs. S. M. Jones, Jno. R. Jones, E. Jackson.

K—Mrs. M. Kirkpatrick, H. M. Kimmons, Miss M. Kimbal.

L—W. Lucky, D. Ledwell, J. B. Lynch, A. Lee, Miss A. Lowe.

M—Rob. M'Cown, S. Montgomery, 2, Miss L. Maxwell, S. M'Glun, A. M'Lure, W. M'Combs, P. M'Lennan, Rob. M'Combs, T. M'Connell, Mrs. J. Monroe, J. H. Mathew, S. M'Quinn, J. McCombs, J. Monteith, Miss M. Moore, J. H. M'Coy.

N—W. Neely, J. Neely, Miss S. Nesbet.

O—J. Orr, Hooks Ormond.

P—Miss P. Pharr, L. Polk, A. D. Parks.

Q—S. Query, R. Query, W. Query.

R—J. Ross, W. Robertson, A. Ros, Mrs Eliz. Ros, Mrs. P. A. Russell; A. Ryburn, Wm. Roper, Sarah S. Robertson.

S—W. Speirs, 2, E. Smith, L. Stephens, Ben. Simpson, R. Sloan, E. & H. Stewart, W. Simpson.

T—J. Tin, S. R. Turner, Miss A. Thompson, J. Peters, N. Tradenick, T. Thompson, R. Treleaze.

W—H. Winkler, W. Wriston, J. Wilson, S. A. Waugh, J. Wallis, W. Wilson, I. Wilson.

Y—A. Young.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The Subscription List is about EIGHT HUNDRED, and on the increase, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go to any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES, *Editor & Proprietor.*

June 23, 1838.

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

June 13, 1838. 402*tf*

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to give their punctual attendance at each and every muster ground on muster days, and bring with them North Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages due, as there are many that stand unpaid. I will be present or some deputy to receive the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in payment the *Cash* must come.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 20, 1838. 403*tf*

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES
No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66*tf*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public that they have just received from the Northern Cities a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches, Plain &c.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Pistols, &c.

with watch materials of all kinds.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401*tf*

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated Candlesticks, Castors and Riding Whips,** all of which will be sold on good terms.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,

Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1*y*

☞ He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Stock of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains. W. F. A.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, left eye cut and blaze in her forhead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER.

June 14, 1838. 401*tf*

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

June 1, 1838. 400*tf*

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.

May 17, 1838. 98*tf*

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. F. FRITCHARD.

Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 96*tf*

☞ Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH*.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81*tf*

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 93*tf*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and pay before or during the next Court. In my absence Mr. A. Briard will attend to my business at home. W. F. ALEXANDER.

June 19, 1838. 98*tf*

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work done.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93*tf*

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

CABINET BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the above Business in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens of that place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will not be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, so soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGee, for at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90*tf*

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

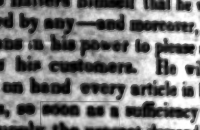
All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23*tf*

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 do.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13*tf*

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1837.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 20th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would occasionally heal over and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very offensive. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the *directions* for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used no bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now rejoice in the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.